

The Herald of Freedom.

GEO. W. BROWN, Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1859.

TERMS.—\$5.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Here shall the People's Rights be maintained
Under the flag, and under the law,
Pledged to Truth, to Liberty and Law,
No Power shall be, nor Fear shall awe.

To Subscribers.

When the term for which subscribers receive their papers by mail or at the Post-office is nearly expired, we desire the intelligence by a cross at the end of their names, like the one at the commencement of this notice. This will be all a fair opportunity to know when their time is up, and serve as an invitation to renew their subscription.

Extra copies of the Herald of Freedom, put up in wrappers for mailing, if desired, can be had at the Office. Price, Five Cents each.

The Southern Difficulties.

We publish on our fourth page, this week, the agreement made between the people of Linn and Bourbon counties on the one part, and Gov. DENVER on the other, in regard to the difficulties in that quarter. Montgomery and his organs are representing that the parties agreed to "let bygones be bygones, and to commence anew," while "the bond" shows that all past difficulties were to be submitted to a Grand Jury. It is not very probable that a Governor like DENVER would have so far compromised with murderers and robbers as to let them go scot free, provided they would murder and rob no more. On the contrary, it is reasonable to suppose that he would do just as he has done, and submit the matter to a legal tribunal, and there let it rest. They who have refused to allow it to be submitted to a Grand Jury, are the guilty parties; they have broken the agreement, and they are the parties to suffer.

The first act of our Territorial Legislature should be one making provision for maintaining the supremacy of the law. The age of mob violence should be speedily brought to an end in Kansas, and those freebooters who have been riding over the country and committing all sorts of violence, should be speedily brought to justice.

The Legislature.

The Legislature was organized at Leocompton, on Monday last. The Council elected new officers, making C. W. BARCOCK, Esq., President, A. S. DEVINNY, Secretary; G. A. COLTON, Assistant Secretary; E. P. HEBERTON, Doctor Clerk; P. WILEY, Sergeant-at-Arms; Asaph Allen, Door-keeper.

The House elected A. LARZELLER, of Doniphan county, Speaker; B. P. APPEL, of Linn county, Chief Clerk; P. P. ELDER, of Franklin county, Assistant; G. F. WARREN, of Douglas county, Sergeant-at-Arms; G. W. SMITH, Jr., of Douglas county, Door-keeper; A. D. RICHARDSON, of Atchison county, Journal Clerk; Rev. E. NUTE, Jr., of Chapman, A. C. SOLEY, of Leavenworth county, Enrolling Clerk; J. M. PANK, of Leavenworth county, Doctor Clerk; S. C. SMITH, Enrolling Clerk; Robt. Spear, Messenger.

Soon after the organization, the following preamble and joint resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas is required by law to meet at the Capital of said Territory; and, whereas, there is at said Capital a deficiency of suitable rooms, hotel accommodations and other conveniences, as to seriously interfere with the progress of Legislative business; and, whereas, suitable accommodations can readily be obtained elsewhere; therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas: That we do adjourn at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday, January 4th, 1859, to meet in the city of Lawrence, Kansas Territory, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., to hold the remainder of the present session. And that the Secretary of the Territory be requested to procure suitable rooms for the accommodation of said Legislative Assembly, in said city of Lawrence.

Gov. DENVER signed the same on Wednesday morning last, and on the afternoon of that day, most of the members removed to Lawrence.

As we write, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the two Houses are fitting up Halls for the accommodation of the two bodies, in the new brick building of Messrs. FORD & SOLOMON, opposite the Eldridge House, on Massachusetts street, in this city.

The Taxes.

The people all over the Territory are complaining, and not without cause, over the enormous taxes which have been imposed upon them. In some counties they are threatening to repudiate them. Our city, county, territorial and school taxes in Lawrence are heavy enough to frighten any man of property out of the Territory. In Leavenworth county, several public meetings have been held, at which they have resolved to repudiate the taxes, and several memorials are now in the hands of members praying the Legislature to interpose a law against their collection. They will probably be acted upon at an early day. The people, in future, will attend to the election of their township and county officers, and try and get men to fill the offices who will not make robbing the people a part of their business.

By the way, the Legislature should provide for dispensing with at least two-thirds of the county and township officers; and require more labor from the remaining third, then there will be only one-third as many salaries to pay, and our taxes will be correspondingly lessened.

As we are glad to observe a change in the tone of our neighbor, in this issue, on the difficulties in Linn and Bourbon counties. The press has a powerful influence in moulding public opinion, and it can do much towards suppressing crime. We are always glad to see it lending its influence in sustaining the right, and are always sad when it is engaged in the support of wrong. Though those difficulties have been protracted several months by the encouragement given to the aggressive parties through the press, now, when despatched by it, we shall expect to see it brought to a speedy close.

The Difficulties South.

A friend writes us from Mound City, Linn county, on the 26th ult., in which he says:—

"I regret to observe that there are newspapers in Kansas, whose editors profess to be governed by principle, which continue to uphold the crimes daily perpetrated, and sustaining highway robbery, murder, and expulsion of our population from Kansas, because of a mere difference of opinion. These journals have done more to prolong our troubles than all other causes. If such editors have no sense of moral justice, and cannot be influenced otherwise, the indignation of the whole country should be aroused against them."

"I have lived in Linn county since October, 1855, and have seen enough of crimes of every grade, perpetrated both by night and day, to satisfy any man not steeped in crime. Little did I think, in '56, that professedly Free State men would be guilty of the same crimes, for which we denounced the Pro-Slavery men of that year, and which raised such a storm throughout the nation."

"Men of sense ought to know that the daily repetition of crime will never restore peace. They ought to know that outrage begets outrage, and the longer it is continued the further we are from an honorable and peaceful adjustment of our difficulties."

"Your comments on the late Convention here were very just. Though it was agreed that the troubles should cease, and all parties should lay down their arms, yet the Montgomery faction, in the face of the Convention, raised a body of men, marched to Fort Scott, liberated a prisoner there under indictment by a Free State Grand Jury for murder, robbed a store of some \$5,000 worth of goods, rifled trunks of their contents, and shot down one of the citizens, and then held other prisoners as long as it suited their caprice. I confess I cannot see the difference between those crimes committed by these Free State men, and the burning of hotels and dwellings, the destroying of printing offices, and the outrages in Lawrence in May of '56. It only proves that human nature, under the influence of a bad heart, is about the same everywhere."

"The ordering off of citizens, the stealing of horses, mules, and cattle, the plundering of houses, and the stealing of negroes still go on, and will until the strong arm of the law is made effective against crime, and violence."

Another gentleman, a clergyman, writing from near the vicinity of Moneka, says:—

"I have watched the progress of these troubles here until I am sick, heart sick with humanity. Here are men claiming to be Christians, and even ministers of the gospel, who profess to be guided in their actions by the teachings of the Prince of Peace, who have organized a body of murderers, robbers, gamblers and horse thieves, and who are now riding over the country, and committing the basest of crimes. If this is Christianity, anything would be preferable to it; but it is not! Christ taught no such sentiments, but the reverse!"

"The strongest of all is to see peace men, those in the States who were members of peace societies, and who were sending delegates to Peace Congresses, laboring to inaugurate civil war, with the expressed object of working a revolution through the nation, ultimately in a dissolution of the Union; and all to procure the emancipation of the slave. Simple men! They should learn that revolutions involving such grave consequences are not usually set on foot by murderers and thieves. Those who claim to be peace men, and who are dead of the cause of the slave, yet it is not believed that in this age of enlightenment, a few ignoramus and desperadoes of the character of those in this county, can succeed in crushing out slavery, and with it American civilization."

"We thank you, most heartily, for the many and independent course of the Herald of Freedom throughout this protracted contest. It has been a terror to those wretches who have been involved in these crimes, and it has been the only restraint which has been exerted over them. Had other journalists showed the same spirit and devotion to the right, our troubles would have ended a year ago; but while Montgomery and his followers are backed up by the hitting press, so long will the contest continue to rage, and so long will the blood of the innocent be shed over the country, setting the laws at defiance, and stamping his iron heel into the breasts of his victims. So long will all rights be disregarded, and our beautiful country, the loveliest heaven has ever smiled upon, will be the home of an organized banditti, as desolating in their consequences as were those of Spain or Italy in the darkest period of the world's history."

A Gay Party.

The New Year Ball at the Eldridge House, was one of the gayest assemblies ever held in Lawrence. We counted forty-eight couples upon the floor at one time, and there was plenty of room for all. There was about one hundred couple in attendance. The Lawrence Cornet Band furnished music for the occasion, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of everybody. The table was gorgeously furnished, and was supplied with all the delicacies which could be found in the most extensive saloons of the Eastern cities. The moderate price of tickets, and the fashionable company, the house and the splendid furnishings, and the gentlemanly deportment of mine hosts, made it an affair not soon to be forgotten, and a brilliant contrast between that evening and four years previous, when a party was given by Mr. LITCHFIELD, at his mud cabin boarding house, where a few of our citizens met, and for want of room to dance, spent their time in social conversation. Four years, and what a change!

Mr. HASKELL, Practical Architect, inserts his card in the Herald of Freedom this week. He is a gentleman of educated taste, much practical experience in his art, a good draughtsman, and withal, a worthy citizen, who deserves, and if reports are true, receives a liberal patronage. Our friends about erecting public or private buildings, bridges, or anything in which the services of an Architect are demanded, should consult Mr. Haskell, who will give abundant satisfaction to all who employ him.

Prairie City Right on the Record.

The people of Prairie City have held a meeting, with J. H. DENNISON, as Chairman, and passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, 1st. That we are unqualifiedly in favor of peace and the just administration of law.

2d. While not choosing to decide between the contending factions in Southern Kansas, we unequivocally condemn all the developments of ruffianism we have heard of in that section.

3d. We earnestly hope that these conflicts may be quieted without any further bloodshed or midnight attacks.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Proceedings of the Lawrence and Neosho District Ministerial Association, of the Kansas and Missouri Synods.

The third meeting of the above Association was opened in Lawrence, Kansas, on Thursday evening Dec. 30th, 1858, with an appropriate sermon by Rev. Wm. Butt, the regular appointee for the occasion not being present.

On Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, association proper was called to order by L. B. DENNIS, Vice President, and opened with a short prayer meeting.

By request, the Constitution was read by the Secretary, after which the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Association to draft by-laws, was presented and adopted after a few amendments.

Wm. Butt, Jonas Dodge and R. P. Duvall were elected committee on criticism; and L. B. DENNIS, Wm. A. KENNEY and Jonas Dodge, committee on programme.

On motion of J. Dodge, it was resolved that each brother be requested to present a historical account of the origin, progress, &c., of the societies in their respective charges, at the next meeting of the Association.

The following resolution was also adopted by the Association, viz:—

Resolved, That we encourage the circulation of tracts among our people, the Legislature of this Territory, for the enactment of a Prohibitory Law, and that we now appoint a committee of three, to draft a form of petition, and to take measures for presenting the same to the Legislature in a way best calculated to secure the object of the petitioners.

Jonas Dodge, R. P. Duvall and L. B. DENNIS, were appointed on said committee.

Voted, that the Ministerial brethren of the place be cordially invited to take part with us in our exercises.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon session was opened at the hour appointed, with singing and prayer, by N. Taylor, President in the chair.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Voted that we now enter upon the reading of essays, whereupon, L. B. DENNIS read an essay on the "Witness of the Spirit"; Wm. Butt read one on the "Proper Connection between Religion and Politics"; R. P. Duvall, one on the "Qualifications for the Christian Ministry"; N. Taylor, one on the "Extent of the Atonement"; J. W. Stewart, one on the "Possibility of Final Apostasy"; B. C. DENNIS, one on "Pulpit Eloquence"; and A. M. HUTCHINSON, one on "Regeneration." All of which, after open criticism by the Association, were referred to the Committee of Criticism on orthography, penmanship, &c. T. J. FERRI, having failed to prepare an essay, declined taking any part in the deliberations or exercises.

On motion, adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 1, '59.

Association met at 8 o'clock. Religious exercises conducted by Wm. A. KENNEY. Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Committee on Programme presented the following:—

The committee to whom was referred the duty of arranging a programme for the next meeting of the Association, to commence in Baldwin City, Kansas, on Tuesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, June 7th, 1859, submit the following, viz: Wm. Butt, Christian Perfection; N. Taylor, Union of the Trinity; J. Dodge, Evils of American Slavery; J. W. Stewart, Duty and Advantage of Studying the Scriptures; B. C. DENNIS, Apostolic Succession; R. P. Duvall, Justification by Faith; B. C. DENNIS, Resurrection of the Dead; W. A. KENNEY, Inspiration of the Scriptures; J. A. LAWRENCE, Judgment; A. M. HUTCHINSON, Improvement of Time; M. D. TENNEY, Necessity of Repentance; T. J. FERRI, Ministerial Fellowship; J. Blackford, Existence of God; S. Parker, Primitive Itinerary; M. M. HAUN, Ministerial Education; T. H. PRATHER, Temperance; H. H. JOHNSON, Duty of the Church to provide for the Education of the Young; B. R. CONNINGHAM, Harmony between Geology and the Bible; H. H. MOORE, Episcopal Prerogatives; H. MAYO, Prayer; Jas. C. FRANK, Intellectual Discipline; S. W. LLOYD, The moral power of a properly conducted Press; Thos. Evans, Humility; Thos. J. FORD, Death; H. P. JOHNSON, Personal Identity. To preach the opening sermon, J. Dodge. Alternate, S. W. LLOYD.

W. A. KENNEY, Committee.

JONAS DODGE.

Voted, that we now proceed to fix the place for holding the next meeting of the Association. Baldwin City and Mapleton were placed in nomination, and after both being duly represented, Baldwin City was chosen as the place.

Reading of Essays was then resumed, whereupon H. H. JOHNSON read one on the "Support of the Gospel," which was openly criticised and then referred to Committee on Criticism.

The time of the next meeting of the Association was arranged to be June 7th, 1859.

Jonas Dodge read an essay on "Christian Liberty," and Jas. Lawrence, a "Sketch on Heb. 4th and 11th," which were criticised openly and then referred to others.

The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be, and are hereby tendered to H. P. JOHNSON, for the cordial invitation offered by him, to take care of the horses of brethren going to the next session of the Kansas and Nebraska Conference, at Omaha City, while gone, and assist in securing a passage on the river at half fare.

The subject of Sabbath schools being brought up, it was voted that a committee be appointed to adopt and present a plan for conducting Sabbath schools, at the next meeting of the Association. M. D. TENNEY, J. Dodge and L. B. DENNIS were appointed on said committee.

On motion, adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M.

Afternoon session met pursuant to adjournment, Vice President in the chair. Religious exercises conducted by Jas. C. FRANK.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The committee appointed to draft petitions to the Legislature for the suppression of intemperance, reported the following:—

To the General Assembly of the Territory of Kansas.

We, the inhabitants of—

County, Kansas Territory, believing that the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, is injurious to individuals, and hurtful to society, do respectfully petition your honorable body, at your present session, to enact such PROHIBITORY LAW, in reference to such sale, as shall, in your judgment, be best calculated to secure its suppression in this Territory. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

A motion to take the necessary steps for getting one hundred and fifty copies of the petition printed for circulation, was passed, whereupon B. C. DENNIS and M. D. TENNEY were appointed to immediately wait upon the editors of the town papers, to learn on what terms they could be printed, which was attended to.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Association, the first by a rising vote, viz:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be, and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Lawrence, for the cordial reception, and hospitable entertainment we have received during our stay among them.

J. W. STEWART.

Resolved, That the Secretary be ordered to prepare an extract of the proceedings of the Association, and forward to the editors of the Central Christian Advocate, Kansas Manager, Lawrence, Republic and Herald of Freedom for publication.

J. W. STEWART.

On motion, adjourned to meet in Baldwin City, Kansas, June 7th, 1859.

B. C. DENNIS, Secy.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Cost of Passage to the East.

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM—DEAR SIR: In your last issue you stated that the fare from St. Joseph to Hannibal is \$14.50, and stage fare from Lawrence to St. Joseph is \$8, making \$22.50 for through fare. You are in error in regard to the railroad fare, as you will see by their card which I insert, that it is now but \$13, which will reduce the through fare from Lawrence to \$21; but this is more than it should be, as there is a line of five-four horse coaches from Leocompton to St. Jo., running through this place, of which M. B. Frost, the Pioneer Stager of the West, is proprietor, whose fare is only \$6, making \$19 from Leocompton to Hannibal. There is no reason why the people of Lawrence should not be accommodated as on reasonable terms as those of Leocompton, and if I mistake not, they soon will be, as I learn that Mr. Frost is about to establish a branch line of coaches from Lawrence to Oskaloosa, and direct from there to Atchison and St. Jo. As the railroad, which is now nearly completed, progresses, the fare will be greatly reduced, making this the cheapest, best and quickest route to the East. We are now receiving our mails regularly from St. Louis in three days.

The Atchison and St. Joseph Railroad is progressing finely; more than one-half of it is already graded, and we hope to have it completed by the first of July, at the farthest, when we believe that the entire Northern Kansas, including the Kaw valley, will adopt this as their best route to the East.

Testimony of Respect to Col. Samuel L. McKim.

Intelligence having been received by the Board of Directors of the Lexington Town Company, of the death of SAMUEL L. MCKIM, who died in Salt Lake City on the 8th day of November, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by T. H. ELLIS, the Secretary of the Board, and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty in the administration of His Providence, to remove from the earth the earthly pilgrimage of our much beloved fellow-citizen, SAMUEL L. MCKIM, a friend, Samuel L. McKim, who was devoted to the cause of the oppressed, and who was a faithful and exemplary citizen; and his family, a devoted and affectionate husband and father, for

"We knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved wife and children of our departed friend, and extend to them our heartfelt condolence in their day of trouble. They weep, but weep not as those who have no hope—their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our friend, the members of the Board be, and are hereby requested, to wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the Lawrence Herald of Freedom, and the Western Border Star, for publication.

A Card from Mon. M. J. Parrott.

We cheerfully publish the following card from Mon. M. J. Parrott:—

DAYTON, O., Dec. 1st, 1858.

ERS. CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—My attention has been called to an extract from the Leavenworth (Kansas) Herald, in your issue of the 30th ult., accusing me of having proposed, at a social party in Plate City, Mo., "No more Slave States," and representing that I was greatly embarrassed to escape the bad feeling which this offensive sentiment provoked. The Leavenworth Herald is a besotted organ of the Administration. I thought it needless to notice this foolish story, where the character of the Herald is known, though the Daily Leavenworth Ledger promptly denied it at the time. I never offered such a sentiment, or any sentiment on the occasion referred to. So far from leaving precipitately, the fact is that I spent the day following the alleged outrage on the public fair ground, in free and pleasant intercourse with the people of the vicinity. Do me the favor to insert this.

MARCUS J. PARROTT.

As R. P. AYRES, Esq., the Chief Clerk of the House, is a law partner of R. B. MITCHELL, Esq., and Prosecuting Attorney of Linn county. The late bill of indictment, against Montgomery and his bandits, by the Grand Jury of Linn county, were found during his administration. The People's Representatives have endorsed him by a very good majority, and placed him in one of the most responsible positions in the Legislature. Will not the law-hawkers take this as significant of the "judgment to come?"

Governor's Message.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LEICOMPTON, K. T., January 3d, 1859.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

We have convened under the Organic Act and Laws of the Territory to consult for the public good, and to faithfully and honorably discharge the important trusts committed to our care.

Nature has provided, and we have chosen, a country not only beautiful to look upon, but overflowing in all that is required to make a happy and prosperous people—she has left nothing wanting to bring forth, and into this Union, another State, rich, happy and progressive as any of the Sisterhood, varied as they are in soil, climate and character of their people, but peace must be courted, industry rewarded, a due observance of law enforced by public opinion, as well as by the chosen authorities, else the blessings which nature has bestowed, will be lost to ourselves and our posterity.

Where the freedom of the press, of speech and of conscience, is unquestioned, difference of opinion must necessarily exist. When that freedom, unchecked by honest judgment and just desires, is permitted to run riot, violate laws and constitutions, it becomes a curse rather than a blessing to the people.

Written constitutions and written laws are based upon the virtue and intelligence of those from whom they emanate, and are a guarantee of the mind which constitutes the government. The future will know, by our laws, for example, our character, as a people, must be indelibly stamped.

To the patriotic love of the Union, it is a just cause of alarm and deep regret, to witness, in various parts of the country, a growing disposition to overawe the voter, corrupt the ballot-box, and to secure power by fraud and disobedience to the plainest letter of the law, and the dictates of honesty. Against all such practices, the sound conservative men of the nation should set their faces, before the increasing evil attains a magnitude beyond their control, and the governing power falls into the hands of those, unprincipled and vicious, cast up as fit representatives of such morality. Power, by such means, is dearly bought. The successful party would have been victorious by defeat. Success might be ruin, when defeat would be preservation.

To the victors may properly belong the spoils; but they are the spoils and patronage given to power for the public well-being and public necessity. But when the majority misuses the power of official action, regulated by law, for the spoliation of the rights and property of the minority, our vaunted freedom and justice of government become the objects of ridicule, and furnish the strongest arguments against our government policy. No one has reason, not right to complain of the successful party distributing the posts of favor among its political friends; but they the power of the law; and all beyond that is criminal and the individual amenable to the laws.

As the subject of forming a State Constitution, and asking admission into the Union has been extensively agitated, it might be expected that I should allude to it in this place. In doing so, I shall speak of it only in a practical sense—it has no necessary political connection. The Territory is a young and fertile land, capable of a large and wealthy community—it is a transition state from youth to manhood—from weakness to strength. It is a question, with the people of Kansas, whether they are prepared to assume the responsibilities of a free government, or whether they are content to remain a dependency, regulated by the power of a few. Personal ambition should not be permitted to step in between them and their true interests. The question should be discussed in all its bearings, and brought to a decision favorable to the interests of the whole people. Popular government has no doubt to do with the question, it is true; but to the people of Kansas, who have the expense of Government to pay out of their own pockets, their ability to do so is of deep interest to them, and should not be overlooked.

Congress has been liberal to many of the Territories; but there is much yet to be done for Kansas in the way of appropriations, to place her upon an equal footing with many that have preceded her. From her present condition for the past few years, the appropriations which she has received have not been as advantageously disposed of as they would have been. But the people of Kansas are not alone to blame. There were those outside her limits, and even in the halls of Congress, who desired a goodly share of agitation from without, inflaming the emigrant on his way hither, was calculated to continue, if not increase the excitement within the Territory.

Railroads from the East, and the opening of a very bold and enterprising way through the hearts of our Territory, are about to bring into our midst both population and wealth, in their passage onward to the shores of the Pacific—to return with rich cargoes of the mineral wealth of the mountains, and the products of Asiatic industry—will make Kansas the great thoroughfare of the States. Lying in the geographical center of the Union, the hope may be entertained that Kansas may one day become its concentrating point for population, wealth and influence.

I would most respectfully call your attention to that portion of the Territory lying in the region of the recent gold discoveries. A large number of our own citizens, and emigrants from the States, have already located there, and from the best and latest information that has been received from the New Eldorado, a very extensive immigration must be expected during the coming season. The country of Arrapahoe already established and growing, and given to my predecessor, Governor DENVER, in September last, includes within its boundaries nearly, if not the whole of the gold field. What additional legislation may be necessary for the protection of its citizens, and to regulate their intercourse, it will be the duty of the Legislature to make known to Congress for the establishment of a mail route from Fort Riley to some point within the gold field, might not be inappropriate, but of great importance.

I would, with no little deference, call your attention to the question of the laws for the organization of townships and counties might not be greatly simplified—the number of officers reduced—the expenses lessened; and yet, the people equally and better served?

In a newly and sparsely settled country, even an act of oppression, such as the placing of a man in the stocks, or the seizure of his property, is a matter of great importance to the people; and it is the duty of the law-making power to guard them against oppressive taxation. Laws suited to an old country, where wealth and population have accumulated, may be too complicated and expensive for a newly opened Territory.

The population of Kansas, like all new Territories, is made up of emigrants from every State in the Union; each individual more or less familiar with the laws and customs of his own State, and to some extent predisposed in their favor, in ready to adopt them as the most suitable to his present location. In very few instances will this wholesale transplantation of laws and customs be productive of good results, for reasons already suggested. Kansas should have laws adapted to her own condition, and her best condition of all newly settled agricultural communities. Her laws should be explicit, simple, and brief as possible, that while all the purposes of government are secured, the people may not be burdened with unnecessary expenses for litigation arising from ambiguity in the law.

The law creating the County Board of Supervisors, gives them unlimited power in the laying out of townships and in changing their boundaries. While this important power is deposited in the proper hands, I would suggest that the number of townships be limited; and the area fixed by law, below which the Board cannot reduce them. Small townships and small counties multiply officers and increase expenses, without a corresponding benefit to the people. The proper time to regulate these things is in the inception of organization of a State. Legislation in reference to the future as well as to the present.

In an act in relation to "Counties and County Officers," passed at your last session, power was conferred upon the County Board of Supervisors "To allow such bounty for the destruction of wolves and other noxious animals, in their respective counties, as they may deem proper." (See proviso in Chapter 13, Section 12.) From complaints made in regard to the destruction of these having jurisdiction over the subject, as delay will multiply the troubles and render a final disposition of them the more difficult. It is fortunate for Kansas that the Indian Department is in the hands of one, not only thoroughly versed in the Indian character, and the general duties of his office, but personally known to the peculiar condition of the Indian tribes of the Territory. In doing justice to the people of Kansas, by opening their way to future power and wealth, it is very important to the good understanding between the white and Indian, that no injustice be done the latter. A speedy determination of these conflicting interests, by treaty with the Indian tribes within our limits, will be highly conducive to the harmony between the two races.

I have been kindly furnished, by the Receivers at the Kickapoo and Leocompton Land Offices, with the amount of lands sold and pre-empted up to December, 1858, in their Districts. The Land Offices at Ogden and Fort Scott, I have not had time to communicate with.

The number of acres of Public Lands that have been sold and pre-empted in the Delaware Land District, are as follows:—

	Acres.
Iowa Trust Lands,	94,540.26
Delaware Trust Lands,	1,000,000.00
Oswage,	348,810.54
Public Lands pre-empted,	543,723.60
Lands sold in Trust for Delaware Indians, (by Gen. Brindle), lying in Leavenworth County,	209,145.10
Total acres sold in above District,	1,196,129.59
The amount of Land sold and pre-empted in this District, (office at Leocompton), is:—	
Sold in Trust for the Peoria, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie and Wea confederated Bands in June and July, 1857, embraced in Lykins county,	207,798.85
Lands sold Free-Deeds, from April 20th, 1857, to December 1st, 1858,	70,908.59
Do. do. entered by, (as above), with Land Warrants,	816,905.65
Total acres sold and pre-empted,	1,095,613.09
Do. do. in both Districts, 2,291,428.68	

It is reasonable to suppose that the number of acres sold and pre-empted in the other two Land Districts would be about the same. There would be a total of about 3,000,000. There were also sold, in the months of November and December, 1858, and February, 1859, in Trust for the Delaware Indians, the following towns, situated in Leavenworth County, viz: Jacksonville (\$24,500); Delaware (1,265,000); Hardville (\$20,000); Lattaville (\$1,600,000); and Leavenworth City (\$24,483,000); making in the aggregate \$28,612,650, showing the vast interests already invested in lands in this Territory. Then add to the number of acres the amount held by squatters, spread in all directions over the Territory, who have not yet been able to complete their pre-emptions, and some estimate approximating the truth may be made of this newly settled and rising Commonwealth.

Our newly settled Territories, surrounded by warlike Indian tribes, distant from densely settled neighborhoods, subject to all the privations of frontier life, have, from the beginning of our Government, been the breeding place of robbers, executive and Congressional crime. Hence, the origin of paying from the National Treasury the Territorial and Legislative expenses—erecting public buildings, laying out roads, building bridges, appropriating lands for schools, and for other purposes—permitting the emigrant to settle upon the public lands free from taxation, until his title is acquired, and reducing their prices to a very low standard; thus giving parental care during their minority, and at the proper time receiving them into full fellowship as an equal, independent and